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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1870. NO. 25.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Heavy Cannonading Near Thionville.

Occupation of Orleans by the Prussians.

The Recent Sortie from Metz

More Serious Than at First Anticipated.

Engagement Between Uhlans and Hussars.

Crossing of the Loire by the French.

They Destroy the Smaller Bridges in Their Retreat.

French Victory Claimed Near Bruges.

Departure of Garibaldi for the Seat of War.

Conspiracy Discovered Among French Prisoners in Belgium.

Indefinite Leave of Absence to Count Bernstorff.

The Revolution in Algeria Unchecked.

The Insurgents Gain an Advantage in the Province of Constantine.

American Vice Consul Mobbed.

ENGLAND.

The Occupation of Orleans by the Prussians.

LONDON, October 13.—The Prussians have occupied Orleans in heavy force.

The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not yet confirmed, though it is certain the French have fallen back along the left bank of the river.

Firing upon German Working Parties.

The French outposts, since Saturday last, have maintained an incessant firing upon the Prussian working parties engaged upon the second line of breastworks before Paris.

The Risdepost

Has proved epidemic, and is spreading with enormous mortality among the cattle of the besiegers.

An attack upon the several forts upon the east, south and west will precede the bombardment, which will be conducted with the ord'nance.

Bismarck's Latest Circular.

Count Von Bismarck's latest circular is interpreted to indicate that the Prussian Government is becoming more lenient, and that it now desires the intervention of the European powers, and there are rumors that Russia is about to take the initiative and proffer her offices as a mediator.

The Recent Sortie from Metz.

The sortie from Metz upon Friday last was more serious in its results than at first anticipated.

Almost Threatened

The Prussians are threatening Gournay and marching to Meziers; turning from St. Quentin they threaten Amiens.

Engagement at Moltegras.

An engagement occurred at Moltegras yesterday between the uhlans and hussars. No result is given.

A force of 800 Prussians and 500 Saxons have already occupied Gesones.

The Germans have appeared at Montmedy, where a small detachment of them was defeated by the franc-tireurs.

Heavy Cannonading in the Direction of Thionville.

A telegram from Arlin, Belgium, dated last evening, says heavy cannonading had been heard to-day in the direction of Thionville.

It is said that the garrison of Montmedy has retreated to Stenay.

The French Cross the Loire—Destruction of Bridges.

The French crossed the Loire and intrenched upon the opposite bank with numerous batteries. The smaller bridges were destroyed by the French in their retreat, and the larger ones are mined and commanded by French troops.

Barricades of felled trees are placed across the roads to Blois.

Garibaldi Leaves for the Seat of War.

Garibaldi, heedless of his infirmities, has suddenly left Tours for the seat of war. His exact destination is unknown, but may probably be in the direction of Orleans.

Engagement Near Bruges.

A dispatch from a French source says that an engagement occurred on the 10th instant near Bruges, between a body of franc-tireurs and the Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retired, with a loss of thirty in killed and wounded. The French loss is unknown.

Affairs at Metz.

Particulars of the battle before Metz on Friday last have been received. The French made a sortie in force, and after a bravely contested and desperate battle, were driven back with heavy loss. The Prussians took great numbers of prisoners.

The French fire from the fortifications of Metz continues incessantly.

Not Regarded as Regular Soldiers.

The franc-tireurs not being uniformed, the Prussians do not regard them as regular soldiers of France, and shoot them down at sight.

Mobiles Defeated by the Prussians.

On Monday a Prussian cavalry division drove 4 000 Mobiles across Bourg near Cheriay. The losses of the latter were heavy.

The Recent Prussian Defeat.

Advices from Tours state that in consequence of their heavy defeat upon the 7th, between Mont Valerian and St. Cloud, the Prussians have abandoned their uncompleted works along that line and retreated to Versailles.

English Neutrality.

LONDON, October 13.—It is expected that Prussia, in view of her delicate relations with England, in consequence of the latter's alleged violation of neutrality, will give Count Bernstorff, the North German Ambassador, indefinite leave of absence, leaving only a Charge D'Affairs at London.

The Revolution in Algeria.

It is now said the revolution in Algeria is unchecked. In the province of Constantine the insurgents have gained some advantages and hid the authorities defiance.

Prussian Exaggerations.

The correspondent of the *Standard* charges the Prussians with constant exaggeration. He writes that the number of men and amount of material captured at Strasburg should be reduced at least one-half from the Prussian figures.

German Unity.

LONDON, October 13.—Prussia is now negotiating with the smaller States of Germany for national unity under Frederick, in place of a federation.

The North German Parliament.

The session of the North German Parliament will probably be resumed before the meeting of the Prussian Diet, towards the end of November. Parliament will be required to provide means for war and adjust certain questions springing from it. The elections for this body will probably take place on the 10th of October, and those for deputies in the Prussian Diet about eight days later.

A Winter Campaign.

LONDON, October 13.—The Russian journals infer, from the fact that the Germans are purchasing sheepskins, that a winter campaign is certain.

The French International ambulances have been disbanded, and those organized by members of the press soon will be.

The New French Coat of Arms

Has made its appearance. It consists of a figure of Liberty, with the legend, "In the name of the French people;" on the reverse is a garland of mixed oak and olive, with a monad in the center. There is also the inscription, "*Republique Francaise democratique, une et indivisible.*" Around the figure are the words, "*Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.*"

Eugenie's Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, October 13.—It seems that the Empress Eugenie sent for General Bourbaki. Her object was to propose through him conditions of peace on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine and leave the Prince Imperial under her regency, to govern France. When told by Bourbaki that nobody in France would tolerate even the presence of the Prince, the Empress burst into tears. A letter from Eugenie to the Emperor, of which the Countess of Cowper was the bearer, doubtless referred to this project.

Abits Burned by the Prussians.

The town of Abits has been burned, according to the threat of the Prussians. The people, not regular soldiers of France, had fired at the Prussians.

General Sumaide

Has frequent intercourse with Count Bismarck.

Occupation of Breteuil by the Prussians.

The Prussians occupy Breteuil. The Germans are certainly advancing on Amiens.

Untrustworthy.

The rumored disorders in Rheims are denied, and the rumor and contradiction are equally untrustworthy.

The American Volunteers for France.

The correspondent of the *London Post* reports that one hundred and fifty volunteers from the United States recently arrived at Tours, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Allowed to Visit Napoleon.

Gen. Fleury has been permitted to visit Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe.

Where is Lebeouf?

There is much curiosity to know what became of Marshal Lebeouf, as nothing has been heard of him since the first signs of the battles around Metz.

Enabling to Arms.

The people in Tours and vicinity are reported rushing to arms. It is expected the large masses of fresh troops called out by Minister Gambetta will take the field within ten days.

American Vice Consulate Mobbed.

LONDON, October 13.—A letter from Minister Washburn to his wife at Brussels, speaks of the mobbing of the American Vice Consulate at Paris, by the French, which necessitated diplomatic correspondence with Jules Favre.

When the Bombardment of Paris will Commence.

The *Times'* correspondent with the German side, writes that the bomnardment of Paris will positively commence on the 15th or 19th.

FRANCE.

A French Victory Claimed Near Bruyers.

TOURS, October 12., Midnight.—No news has been received from Orleans or Chateau Dun. Much anxiety is manifested as to whether reinforcements were sent last night.

General Cambriels reports having gained a considerable advantage over fifteen thousand Prussians near Bruyers.

Nice and Savoy.

TOURS, October 13.—The Italian Government has given France satisfactory assurances respecting the adjustment of the plan for acquiring the Provinces of Nice and Savoy. The Italian note utterly disclaims any sinister designs upon those provinces.

Peace in Paris.

TOURS, October 13.—A Paris letter printed in the *Constitutionnel* says, "Peace is not to be purchased in Paris. Everybody is casting cannon, making mitrailleuses, and constructing pontoons; enough of the latter have been constructed to bridge the Atlantic ocean."

The Army of the Loire.

TOURS, October 13.—The official decree appointing Gen. Aurelis de Palidines to command the army of the Loire in place of Gen. Ka Matteronge is published to-day.

Plenty of Material at Paris.

A late messenger from Paris has the following comprehensive statement: Materials for workmen, coal and metals, food and good will are abundant here.

Telegraphic and Postal Matters.

TOURS, October 13.—The telegraph and postal department of the nation have been united. Francais Frederic Steinackers has been appointed to the superintendency of the new Department by the Provisional Government, and M. Legoff will be Chief Secretary.

Balloon News.

LILLE, October 13.—A balloon from Paris descended at Tourney to-day. The news from Paris is most cheering, and popular ardor is unbounded. The soldiers are anxiously awaiting the Prussian attack, and have no doubt of their ability to withstand such powers. Perfect order reigns every where, and confidence in General Trochu seems limitless. Everybody is quiet, firm and courageous.

BELGIUM.

Conspiracy Discovered Among French Soldiers.

BRUSSELS, October 13.—It is announced that a horrible conspiracy has been discovered among the French soldiers, refugees from Sedan, now encamped at Baraque Fourre, near to the camp, overpower and disarm the Belgian guards, and even to massacre them in case of resistance, and then, in the confusion, insure the escape with the guns of the soldiers escape to France. The manifestations of a mutinous spirit for some time among the rougher portion of the prisoners led to a strong Belgian force being established, and an investigation disclosed the details of the conspiracy. The ringleaders have been confined alone, and some others have been sent back between the intermediatory symptoms of revolt appeared a week ago, when some prompt precautionary measures were taken, and but for those timely precautions plans the plot would have proved successful.

SPAIN.

Ex-Queen Isabella at Geneva.

GRENCHEN, October 13.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has safely reached Geneva. She has a fine residence near the lake.

Prince DeJoinville is in Geneva.

ITALY.

The Capital of Italy.

FLORENCE, October 13.—Engineers say it will require at least two years to prepare Rome to serve as the Italian capital. The seat of government will therefore remain at Florence indefinitely.

RUSSIA.

Prince Ignatieff Detained at Odessa

ST. PETERSBURG, October 13.—Accident has detained Prince Ignatieff at Odessa.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No Pardon Need be Expected by Those Who Violate Our Relations with Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1870.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Divers evil disposed persons have, at sundry times within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begun, or set on foot, or provided, or prepared the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territory or dominions of the powers with whom the United States are at peace, by organizing bodies pretending to have the powers of governments over portions of the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace, or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose or for the alleged purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territories or dominions, by enlisting and organizing armed forces to be used against such powers, and by fitting out and equipping and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such powers; and whereas, it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend that such evil-disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violated the laws thereof, by organizing military expeditions to serve by land or by sea against the powers with whom the United States are at peace, by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such powers, by fitting out and arming vessels with intent that they should cruise or to cruise or to commit hostilities against such powers, and by delivering commissions within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States for such vessels to the extent they might be employed in such service; and whereas, such acts are in violation of the laws of the United States, in such case made and provided, and are done in disregard of duties and obligations, which all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States owe thereto, and are condemned by all right minded and law abiding citizens:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, committing any of the offenses cited violations of the laws, or any similar violation of the sovereignty of the United States for which punishment is provided by law will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and upon conviction and sentence to punishment will be entitled to expect no favor from the clemency of this government to screen them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil and military or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for the trial and punishment of every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninty-fifth.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

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HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

If the report of the death of Prince Frederick Charles by typhoid fever is correct, it suggests a fearful possibilities as to the campaign which disease must be making in the Prussian ranks, when even an army commander does not escape it.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who commanded the army of the confederated Germans before Metz, was the eldest son of the oldest living brother of King William of Prussia by his marriage with a princess of the house of Saxe-Weimar. He was born in March, 1828. In 1854 he married the Princess Mary of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he had four children, all of whom survive him. The Prince, although still comparatively a young man of forty-two, has closely linked his name with the military renown of Prussia. He first became prominent in 1848, in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, by his vigorous procedure in important movements. In 1849 the Prince was a staff officer of the present King, then Prince of Prussia, and fought in Baden against liberty and the people. He was at Wissenthal, where he was wounded in a little affair in which he distinguished himself by his daring courage. At the head of a squadron of only 80 Royal Prussian Hussars he captured 400 Badenese republican infantry. This, of course, raised the confidence of his soldiers to almost a personal devotion. They were delighted to see a Prince of the blood sabre in hand and imitate the same risks as a common soldier. The Prince gave proofs of the highest military talent and energy in the memorable campaign of 1864 in Schleswig-Holstein. He was appointed commandant of the Third Army Corps, of which, after the fall of Duppel, Von Wrangel, he took full command. His brilliant conduct in the Duppel trenches earned him a serious place in military history, and entitled him, as many say, to everybody's, to the gratitude of the nation. At the commencement of the campaign of 1866 gainst Austria the Prince received command of the First army. From his boyhood the Prince had shown a passion for arms. His very sports had a soldierly tendency. With years, as we have seen, this sentiment was enlarged into bolder and more decided action. He became a man of war in the true sense of the word. Unerring in the discharge of his duties, sincere and affable, it was found that his forethought had prepared, in most grave emergencies, all that the exigency of the moment required. He was literally idolized by his men, who met him with beaming eyes, and would run any risk to win his favor, knowing as they did that the Prince shared all their perils and privations. One word of praise from him was doubled in value by their knowledge of his own experience of the value of bravery. His handling of the first army of Prussia in the campaign which ended with Koniggratz gave him a really high reputation abroad as well as at home, and confirmed the professional opinion which he had won by sincere all military work on the true method of fighting the French army. This opinion, which recent events have given a peculiar interest, exhibits an extraordinary insight into the real condition of the French army at a time when that army was generally regarded as the highest existing type of soldierly qualities. Prince Frederic Charles saw not less clearly then General Trochu himself the weak points of this dazzling organization, the relaxing influences at work on it of its African and Mexican expeditions, and those leaning defects of the French soldier which any commander intending to make war in France must contrive to turn to the advantage of his own troops.

At the opening of the campaign of the Rhine the German armies were divided into three corps, of which the Crown Prince of Prussia is advancing against MacMahon by Weissenburg; Steinmetz, the right, advances under Metz and Frossard; and the King, in person, with Frederic Charles, commands the central center, covering Mayence and Treves. The Prince issued his first order taking command on the 6th of August. Forbach was fought, and Steinmetz had made good his footing. Wissenburg crushed MacMahon's corps, and laid open the road to the capital. We next hear of Frederic Charles in action near Pont-a-Mousson, midway between Metz and Nancy, on the line of the Moselle, keeping Bazaine at bay while Crown Prince Frederick follows up and finishes MacMahon's fugitives. He now added in preventing Bazaine from crossing the Moselle, and in the heavy battles of Gravelotte and Vionville, before Metz. He was instrumental in forcing the French army back up on the Belgian frontier. After the crowning victory at Sedan, Prince Frederick Charles took command of all the forces before Metz and sped along the line of communication with Germany, Von Steinmetz having been sent home to Pomerania, least his great qualities should again, as in 1866, disagreeably overshadow those of his colleagues born in the purple.

PRISON REFORM CONGRESS

Public Interest Increasing in the Doings of the Congress—Important Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—The public interest is evidently increasing in the doings of the Prison Congress. Delegates are constantly arriving, and the attendance to-day was much larger and fifty to two hundred, among whom appear two Governors and two ex-Governors, while there are at least twenty members who have been appointed by Governors to represent them in the Congress. The attendance of the public has been larger to-day than it was yesterday. The proceedings have been highly interesting. The first paper read in the morning was a very able one by Judge Robert Pitman, of Massachusetts, on the terms of sentence, the purpose of which, as he said, was a matter perplexing and difficult. He thought that the indeterminate sentence should be secured for the same or like offences, and suggested several means to that end.

Dr. Wolff, of Clinton Prison, New York, read an essay on Sanitary Science; in its application to prisons, as well as to society at large, and well in relation to location, drainage, diet, &c.

Mr. M. D. Hill one of the most eminent of living criminal judges in England, communicated a paper on the uncertainty of indefinite sentences limited to specified periods. Mr. Hill contended that it was not possible for a physician to predict, after a brief period, when, or when, or if it is impossible for a Judge to foretell whether a propensity to crime can be eradicated, and, if eradicated, when. The question of summation can be effected. He contended forcibly that the indefinite principle of imprisonment was no discharge from prison, except upon satisfactory proof of reformation afforded by the convict.

An exceedingly animated discussion arose on prisoners led to a strong Belgian force being established, and an investigation disclosed the details of the conspiracy. The ringleaders have been confined alone, and some others have been sent back between the intermediatory symptoms of revolt appeared a week ago, when some prompt precautionary measures were taken, and but for those timely precautions plans the plot would have proved successful.

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Ex-Queen Isabella at Geneva.

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Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that all persons hereafter found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, committing any of the aforesaid cited violations of the laws, or any similar violation of the sovereignty of the United States for which punishment is provided by law will be rigorously prosecuted therefor, and upon conviction and sentence to punishment will be entitled to expect no favor from the clemency of this government to screen them from the consequences of their guilt; and I enjoin upon every officer of this government, civil and military or naval, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for the trial and punishment of every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Proclamation Against Fenian Raids.

Improvement of Wisconsin River to be Commenced at Once—The New French Minister—Important Cases Before the Supreme Court of the District—Interest in the Composition of the Indiana Legislature, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1870.

Improvement of Wisconsin River.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who is here, has received assurances from the War Department that the work of improving Wisconsin river, for which Congress appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, shall be proceeded with at once.

Proclamation Against Fenian Raids.

The President's proclamation against illegal combinations and expeditions, which appeared to-day, is preliminary to the pardon of the Fenians now serving out sentences. A general proclamation of pardon will not be issued, but each case will be taken up in its turn, and it is believed that the warning the President gives will restrain these persons in future.

The New French Minister.

It is expected the next Panama steamer will bring M. Trellinard, late French Minister at Chili, who was ordered by the Emperor to proceed to the United States to succeed Prevost-Paradol. M. Berthemy, who was directed to fill the vacancy caused by the latter's death as Minister until a successor should arrive, has left New York. As yet he has not been notified of his removal by the Republican authorities, nor have any instructions been sent here for M. Berthemy.

Important Cases to be Tried.

Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District, arrived to-day, and the Circuit Court will open on Monday. There are six hundred cases on the docket, among them many of general interest to the country. One of the first to be heard is that of the transfer of Texan bonds to purposes of the rebellion by rebel Governors; another involving the title to the Old Capitol Prison.

Interest in the Indiana Election.

Much interest is felt here to learn the complexion of the Indiana Legislature, as the friends of Senator Morton assert that he will not go to England if the Democrats carry it.

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1870.

THE DEATH OF GEN. LEE.

The following dispatch was received to-day by Secretary Boutwell from Collector Robb, of Savannah, dated to-day: "I have this moment learned that the flag on the Custom House was at half mast for the death of Gen. Lee. It was ordered by two deputies without my knowledge. I have ordered the flag at full mast, and have been informed that it was done at my action. Shall the flag be lowered again? Answer immediately." In response to the above, Secretary Boutwell has telegraphed Robb approving his action.

COTTON STATISTICAL.

By order of the War Department a general court martial, headed by Gen. O. O. Howard, meets at West Point on the 20th instant for the trial of Cadet Smith, colored, Wilson, Davis and Hyde.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ruderpest Spreading in Belgium—Gen. Marmora's Proclamation—Dreadful Storm—Preliminaries for the Marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, &c., &c.

The Ruderpest Spreading in Belgium

BRUSSELS, October 13—The rinderpest is spreading rapidly among cattle. It has become much alarm exists, notonly here, but in Holland and Prussia.

The Turf.

LONDON, October 13.—The Middle Park Plate, at Newmarket, yesterday, was won by Mr. Cartwright's chestnut colt Albert Victor, by Marsyas.

Cause of Decline in Consols.

LONDON, October 13.—The decline in consols is accounted for by the fact that there are but few borrowers, owing to the crisis, and bankers are obliged to employ their balances.

Marmora's Proclamation.

ROME, October 13.—Gen. La Marmora, on arriving at Rome, issued a proclamation. He says the plebiscitum nobly crowns the national edifice. The principle of the temporal Pope, as the head of the church, will exercise his rights in perfect freedom. This fact is asserted, but the Italian nation is not disposed to less sacred. He appeals to all to preserve order and tranquility.

Amnesty.

FLORENCE, October 13.—The parties lately arrested for attempting to overthrow the military service have been amnestied.

Severe Storm.

LONDON, October 13.—A fearful gale prevailed last night. Much damage to shipping is reported. Advices from different points on the coast report heavy weather, and many disasters are reported. The storm is particularly severe in the Bristol channel. Numerous vessels are ashore there.

The storm is particularly severe in Dublin bay. Many vessels are ashore. Three are total wrecks, and 31 are more or less damaged. Sheep—Receipts 800 head; market strong and selling at 5@6c. Cattle—Receipts 5600 head; market strong and active at 5@6c; brought with a few of fat State lambs, 7c; brought with a few of fat Ohio sheep at 6@6½c.

Hogs ran down yesterday with 3,100 arrived; drove of have received; five are worth 8@8½c; dressed 10½@11c; 4 cars Ohio, 190 fts, sold alive at 8½c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—Beeves—Receipts of cattle up to to-day 855 cars against 265 last week; the fact and the total receipts for the week are large. The Eas caused a decline of 1@c; sales only of 720 head; the market closed weak at the decline; sheep declined 1@c and closed dull. Hogs declined, Ohios selling at 6@7½, with small demand.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 13.—Flour quiet; choice $6. Wheat rather weaker with a fair demand; extra, $1 35@; No 1 @ 2c regular @ 1c; amber $1 29@. Corn scarce and firm at 38c. Oats weaker at 29@.

Try the White River Flour,

Equal to crop of 1868. †

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The Tammany General Committee held a crowded meeting in Tammany Hall this evening, and elected delegates to the approaching State and Congressional conventions, after which addresses were delivered by Richard O'Gorman and Mayor Hall.

The signs multiply that there will be a coalition in New York between the Republicans and the Young Democracy in the coming election, this condition to the latter's support of Senden Hoffman and support Woodford for Governor, while the former will support the Young Democracy candidate for the Legislature and the Mayoralty. The leaders on both sides are understood to be actively negotiating with this end in view.

The New York *Sun* stated, about two weeks since, on the authority, as it said, of Judge Barnard, that he had never signed more than four thousand naturalization papers. Now, it appears from the records of the Supreme Court, kept in the County Clerk's office, that between the 8th and 23d days of October, 1868 (fourteen working days) *ten thousand and ninety three persons* were naturalized in the County over which Judge Barnard presided, and on each and every one of these 10,093 separate papers appears the initial G. E. Subsequently these proceedings have proven that three-quarters of these papers were issued to persons not entitled to them, and that was the reason New York was carried for Seymour and Hoffman.

Woolen Factory Burned at Loudonville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., October 13, 1870.

The large woolen factory of Wm. Garritt, situated two miles from this place, was burned this morning. The fire communicated to the building through the flues. About fifteen thousand yards of cloth and flannels were saved. The building, machinery, some wool, &c., which was very valuable, was entirely consumed. The loss is about eight thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance.

THE WEATHER.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 55, Detroit—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 54. Cleveland—Cloudy and cold; wind S.; ther. 54. Cincinnati—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 54. Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 52. Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 47. Chicago—Clear; wind W.; ther. 54. St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 49. Omaha—Clear and pleasant; ther. 65. Cheyenne—Clear and calm; ther. 30.

Try the White River Flour,

Equal to crop of 1868. †

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Beeves—Receipts 3,400 head; very dull and prices 50@c lower, the stock not all sold; the Texans ran down to 9½c, some extra Illinois and Ohio steers at 12c, and the best 7¾ cwt. Kentucky cattle barely 9c. Cows—The demand is light and prices have been depressed all the week; 87 cars of to-day's cattle were left over from Saturday and 34 cars from Monday. Sheep—Receipts 800 head; market strong and selling at 5@6c; nearly 5000 head arrived. Hogs—Receipts 7,200 head; brought with a few of fat State lambs, 7c; brought with a few of fat Ohio sheep at 6@6½c.

Hogs ran down yesterday with 3,100 arrived; drove of have received; five are worth 8@8½c; dressed 10½@11c; 4 cars Ohio, 190 fts, sold alive at 8½c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—Beeves—Receipts of cattle up to to-day 855 cars against 265 last week; the fact and the total receipts for the week are large. The East caused a decline of 1@c; sales only of 720 head; the market closed weak at the decline; sheep declined 1@c and closed dull. Hogs declined, Ohios selling at 6@7½, with small demand.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 13.—Receipts of cattle up to to-day 55 cars against 265 last week; the fact and the total receipts for the week are large. The East caused a decline of 1@c; sales only of 720 head; the market closed weak at the decline; sheep declined 1@c and closed dull. Hogs declined, Ohios selling at 6@7½, with small demand.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 13.—Flour quiet; choice $6. Wheat rather weaker with a fair demand; extra, $1 35@; No 1 @ 2c regular @ 1c; amber $1 29@. Corn scarce and firm at 38c. Oats weaker at 29@.

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The Elections.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats Gain Four Congressmen—Three Other Districts Very Doubtful—Ohio Stands Firm for Republicanism—A Very Close Contest in Indiana—An Official Count Necessary to Decide—Democratic Frauds.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS.

First District.

In the First district Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, is elected by about the usual majority.

Second District.

Captain John V. Creeley, Independent Republican, is chosen in the Second district over Hon. Charles O'Neill, the regular Republican nominee. The Democrats had no ticket in the field.

Third District.

Hon. Leonard Meyers is re-elected over John Moffet, the Democratic nominee.

Fourth District.

Hon. William D. Kelly is re-elected by a handsome majority over Gen. W. B. Thomas.

Fifth District.

The result of the Fifth district is still in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of John R. Reading, Democrat.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—The result in the Fifth District can only be settled by the official returns of Bucks county. The Democratic majority there ranges from three to four hundred.

Sixth District.

It is thought John H. Oliver, Republican, has been chosen in the Sixth District over I. L. Acker, Democrat, but this is not certain, both sides claiming success.

Seventh District.

Hon. Washington Townsend is certainly re-elected, defeating John H. Askins, the Democratic candidate.

Eighth District.

J. Lawrence Getz, has been re-elected from the Democratic stronghold, Berks county.

Ninth District.

Oliver J. Dickey, the Republican candidate in the Ninth District (Lancaster county) has a handsome majority.

Tenth District.

In the Tenth district, composed of Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, John W. Killinger, Republican, has a majority of 400 to 500 over C. W. Gloninger, Democrat.

Eleventh District.

The Eleventh district, composed of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne counties, elects John B. Storm, Democrat.

Twelfth District.

J. D. Shoemaker, Republican, will succeed Judge Woodward in Congress as Representative of the Twelfth district, defeating J. B. McColium, Democrat.

Thirteenth District.

In the Thirteenth district Hon. Ulysses Mercur has been re-elected by an increased majority, the dissensions in the Democratic ranks on the question of State Senator having drawn support from J. B. Brockway, the nominee of that party.

Fourteenth District.

Hon. John B. Packer, defeats E. Greenough Scott, Democrat, in the Fourteenth district.

Fifteenth District.

Richard J. Haldeman, Democrat, is re-elected, defeating Rev. W. B. Raber.

Sixteenth District.

The race in this district, composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin and Somerset counties is very close. The friends of Mr. Cessna claim his election by 25 to 50 majority, but the full returns may show a different result.

LATER.

HARRISBURG, October 13.—The latest reports from the Sixteenth Congressional District make Myers's, Democrat, apparent majority 17, but it will require the vote to determine the result. The result for Congressman in the Fourth District is still in doubt. The returns received to-day are more favorable to the election of Gooding, Democrat.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—Special dispatches received by the *Gazette* give Judge Wilson, Republican, a majority of 26 in the Fourth Indiana District.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—A dispatch from Senator Morton to Secretary Boutwell says the Democratic State ticket in Indiana is elected by about 2,000 majority. The Legislature is still in doubt.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 13.—The election of the Democratic state ticket is conceded by all parties. Eighty-five counties heard from, the remaining twelve official, give the Democratic ticket 1,226 majority. Seventy counties yet to hear from gave a Democratic majority at the State election in 1868 of 5,944. The Democrats have eight majority in the House of Representatives. The Senate is a tie. Gen. Shanks, Republican member-at-large, is defeated by Gen. Coburn by a majority of 1,000. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Congressmen. The Democrats have eight majority in the House of Representatives. The Senate is a tie. Gen. Shanks, Republican member-at-large, is defeated by Gen. Coburn by a majority of 1,000. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Congressmen.

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WASHINGTON, October 13.—A dispatch from Senator Morton to

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.

To the list of Congressional Districts lost in Western Pennsylvania we have to add to-day the Seventeenth, where the Hon. D. J. MORRELL has been defeated by about one hundred—a result specially to be regretted. Local questions probably had something to do in producing this result; but no doubt the Free Traders made a special effort against him, and contributed not a little to produce it. With four Districts in Western Pennsylvania lost, the question arises, what has Mr. CAMERON, as representative of the State on the Congressional Committee, been doing? Were all his efforts and money expended to elect NEGLEY? So it would seem.

DOES any one doubt that, as between the Reformers and "Regulars," without the fear of electing Democrats in the case, what the result in Allegheny county and the Twenty-second District would have been? We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that had the contest not been complicated by this idea, the Reform candidates would have been elected two to one. It was this element which entered into the canvass, particularly at the close, and not any merits, real or imaginary, of the "Regulars" or their candidates, which carried them safely through. The verdict is not against the Reformers, but the Democrats, and to the mind of no reasonable man can it be made to appear otherwise.

MR. JOSEPH DILWORTH, Chairman, etc., has issued an address of thanks and congratulation, in which he says:

"In carrying on the campaign thus gloriously ended, we were careful to keep before the people the platform adopted by the Conventions held on the 30th of August last, and to impress on the public mind that the Reforms contemplated by that platform can be effectually carried out only by the Republican party. You have, by your triumphant election of the Republican ticket, indorsed that platform thoroughly, and the future, we have no doubt, will demonstrate that the party is a party of deeds as well as words."

The Chairman does well to recall the pledges whereon the election was carried: but while he is expressing the belief that they will be redeemed, others of the "Regular" leaders are poh-pohing the idea of standing up to the pledges. Should the latter course be pursued, the people will perceive more clearly than ever the necessity for Reform. Mr. DILWORTH will have the support of all true Republicans in his efforts to have the pledges redeemed.

IT is perfectly evident that the time has come for determining two things concerning the Ohio river: First, whether railroads and other private corporations have the right to destroy navigation by building bridges; second, whether Government is going to deal with the river in proportion to its importance, or with anything like the liberality it deals with other rivers and with harbors having claims not so great. Back of these questions is more millions of commerce than any dozen railroads or bridges represent; and Congress must give to them an answer. It is not encouraging that schemes of the lobby without real merit can command attention, when questions like these are almost wholly overlooked. It is gratifying to know, however, that steps are about to be taken to present them in a shape which will cause them to receive attention.

A "COLORED VOTER" writes us to express his thanks for the remarks we made on the manner the colored voters were made to figure in the late canvass. That, as a class, he says, a permanent injury has been done them, no one will pretend to doubt. They may have cast their votes rightly, he continues, but the way the colored voters were "yoked up" as it were, and driven by leaders, who despise them and will cast them off as they would a sucked orange, is a scandal to every colored citizen who permitted himself to be so used. The writer expresses the hope that his colored friends will think and act for themselves, and not permit themselves to be made instruments as they were when they were under the master's whip. Other citizens are not "yoked up" and driven in this way; and when they permit themselves to come under the domination of demagogues they do that which their enemies will refer to as proof that they are unfit to exercise the right of suffrage. As for running for office, the writer advises his colored friends not to permit the idea to enter their heads. It will be a long time, he says, before things will reach that point. That the time will come he does not doubt, but it will be postponed, rather than hastened, by such exhibitions as were seen in the late canvass, and the manifestation of the ambition which the "Regular" leaders stimulated so that they might the better make the colored voters their tools. We have only to say that our correspondent writes like a man of sense, be he white or black.

NEUTRALITY.

Among reflecting people a difference of opinion is hardly possible concerning the justice and propriety of the proclamation issued by President GRANT on the 12th instant for the protection of German ships leaving American ports. In fact, the measure was demanded as a mere assertion of the dignity of the Government. It is likely that the commanders of the French gunboats well knew that, by cruising and keeping up their watch upon the German vessels within the limits of the sacred marine league, they were acting in violation of an international law, as the rule is so ancient and unquestioned that officers of national ships can hardly fail to become early acquainted with it. At the same time they probably felt that they were committing a venial offense in waiting to be authoritatively reminded of its existence and in acting as if they stood in need of intelligence on the subject. Sailors are seldom vain of erudition outside of their own profession. Though the proclamation was opportune for the interests of the Germans, there cannot justly be said to be much reason to complain that it was too long delayed. In the certainty that the Atlantic had become unsafe for them, the German ships were withdrawn and harbored early in the war, and until a few days ago there was no thought of sending them to sea. When it became expedient to do so, and when the French war vessels offered their unexpected opposition so near the harbor, the American Government seems to have waited only for exact information before taking the needful steps in the way of its duty as a neutral.

When mentioning the subject of neutrality we are naturally reminded of the practical interest of Americans in the controversy, vehement and stern on the one side, indecisive and deprecatory on the other, between Lord GRANVILLE and Count BERNSTORFF, the North German Ambassador in London, concerning the sale of arms and other munitions of war to the French. The Count's logic must be admitted to be cogent and irresistible, and is at times more or less sulphurous with indignation. The auditor of a debate is always considerably impressed when one of the disputants succeeds triumphantly in bearing home to the other a charge of inconsistency. Consistency is such a jewel, and everybody is so proud of his own, we are perfectly sure of the mortification inflicted by the thrust. In this controversy there can be no doubt that Lord GRANVILLE is made to appear as the apologist, if not the defender of a practice often denounced by distinguished English statesmen, (WELLINGTON, for instance,) and also once made the ground of complaint (shown to have been groundless) against the nation which is now making it the subject of remonstrance. What is destined to be the practical outcome of the controversy betwixt the diplomatists it is at present impossible to foresee. Americans feel so little friendly towards England that perhaps most of them rather relish seeing her statesmen snubbed and proved to be in the wrong. And yet in the controversy to which we refer the English Secretary is really defending, as well as he can, the ground always occupied by the American government, and also the practice of the American people.

During the present conflict the French have received large supplies of arms from this country, and have made contracts for more, sufficient to employ our mechanics for a good while to come. The Germans would have been furnished with equal alacrity and on the same favorable terms if they had stood in need of our assistance. Fortunately for them, they were independent [illegible] and America in that respect, when the war began. Through the exercise of the foresight which has always been a characteristic of the race, they anticipated the struggle, and, long ago, made preparation for its needs. Since the outbreak of hostilities they have also secured abundant supplies both of *Chassepots* and cannon from their enemy. Should BISMARCK complain of our conduct in this matter, Mr. FISH can say what Lord GRANVILLE has been unable to say, that it is in perfect accordance with the principles always affirmed and the practice always followed by his government. According to the doctrines on the subject of neutrals formerly held and insisted upon by the fighting nations of Europe, England with the rest, the rights of trade were so restricted and hampered that a nation might almost as well go to war at once as submit to the conditions imposed by the belligerents. Thus a people at peace, in the interruption of their commerce, were made, through no fault of theirs, to suffer many of the evils of war. Against such restrictions and impositions the United States have always maintained the rights of neutrals, and among these was, of course incidentally, included the right of citizens to sell arms on our own soil to anybody who wanted them. England having resolved to live at peace with all the Christian world, if let alone, has resolved, it seems, to adopt the American view and practice. In regard to the ethics or morality of the subject there is certainly room for controversy. For the information of our readers we quote a few sentences from Dr. WOOLSEY'S Treatise on International Law:

But if a neutral instead of wheat, should send powder or balls, cannon or rifles, this would be a direct encouragement of the war, and so a departure from the neutral position. The State which professed to be a friend to both has furnished one with the means of fighting against the other, and a wrong has been done. Now, the same wrong is committed when a private trader, without the privity of his government, furnishes the means of war to either of the warring parties. It may be made a question whether such conduct on the part of the private citizen ought not to be prevented by his government, even as enlistments for foreign armies on neutral soil are made penal. But it is difficult for a government to watch narrowly the operations of trade, and it is annoying for the innocent trader. Moreover, the neutral ought not to be subjected by the quarrels of others to additional care and expense. Hence by the practice of nations he is passive in regard to violations of the rules concerning contraband, blockade and the like, and leaves the wiles of the sea and the hostes and driven into the Red river, where, while trying to swim away from his pursuers, he was assaulted with stones and his assassins were not satisfied until they had killed him. The same correspondence contains an account of the horse-whipping of Mr. Spence, the editor of the *New Nation*, by Dr. Schultz, and the attempt to murder a Catholic priest. It is believed that these high-handed measures are but the initial proceedings of a reign of terror in that section. Indeed, there were serious demonstrations made on the 5th instant against No. 2, and the Commissioners of Immigration in favor of trade with neutrals formerly held and insisted upon by the fighting nations of Europe, England with the rest, the rights of trade were so restricted and hampered that a nation might almost as well go to war at once as submit to the conditions imposed by the belligerents. Thus a people at peace, in the interruption of their commerce, were made, through no fault of theirs, to suffer many of the evils of war. Against such restrictions and impositions the United States have always maintained the rights of neutrals, and among these was, of course incidentally, included the right of citizens to sell arms on our own soil to anybody who wanted them. England having resolved to live at peace with all the Christian world, if let alone, has resolved, it seems, to adopt the American view and practice. In regard to the ethics or morality of the subject there is certainly room for controversy. For the information of our readers we quote a few sentences from Dr. WOOLSEY'S Treatise on International Law:

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Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 13, 1870.

There is no change noticeable to-day in the working of our local discount market. Brokers and bankers report a brisk demand for money, which is pretty liberally met at the several discount houses; but there is close scrutiny into the character of the offerings, and only the most unquestionable names pass. Second class paper is hard to place even at high rates, because there is plenty of the first class to absorb the best portion of loanable means in the market.

—Government bonds show a slight decline from yesterday's prices. The New York *Times* says the probabilities of an early beginning in the good work of refunding the public debt at the Treasury Department, at Washington, may be judged of by the fact that the present six per cents 5-20s, proposed to be converted, are selling at a difference of five per cent. in favor of the gold. Until they are brought up to gold again, where they stood the first week in July, on account of the troubles abroad, they cannot be called for payment, nor is it likely that even the new five per cents can be sold for gold at their par value, as limited by the act of Congress.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, '65	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	114	114	114

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¼
U. S. 10-40s	110½
6-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
6-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
6-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Pacific	111¾

—The Wall street stock market seemed to halt in its upward movement, and prices are off materially. Many of the brokers there have little confidence in the permanency of the advance. The *Herald* remarks that should the list of November pass without a stringent money market there is every reason to believe that the winter will be one of the most active ever known in Wall street, and in it sexactive ever known in Wall street, and in it sexcedingly large business make up for the dullness of the past six months.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. S. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 13, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C & H	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100½	101
Reading		104¾		104¾		
Harlem		131½		131½		
Mich Cent		94¾	94¾	94¾	94	93¾
Lakeshore	94¾					
Ill. Cent		107	106¾	106¾	106¾	85¾
Cleve. & P	107	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	85¾
C. & N. W	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do pref'd	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Isl	114	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Pitts	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do pref'd	82¾	82	81¾	81¾	81¾	82
Fort Wayne		94		94		
Do pref'd		77		77		
Fort Wayne	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Ohio & M		33		33		
Chi. & Alt		114½		114½		
Do pref'd		125		125		
R. I. & P		107		106¾		
N. J. Cent		93		93		
Canton		29¾		29¾		
W. U. Tel		90		90		
Quicksilver	45	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Pacific Mail		40		40		
Adams Ex		60		59½		
Wells F		59		59½		
American		35¾		36		
U. S		113		113		
Gold	113¾	113¾	114	114¼	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94¾	95¾	...	¼
N. Y. Central scrip	89¾	89¾	...	...
Erie	102	101¾	...	¼
Reading	104¾	104¾	...	...
Harlem	134¾	131½	...	3¼
Mich Cent	94¾	94¾	...	...
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	...	...
Ill. Cent	107	106¾	...	¼
Cleve. & Pitts	107	106¾	...	¼
Northwestern	84¾	84¾	...	...
Do. preferred	92¾	91¾	...	¼
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	...	...
St. Paul	64¾	64¾	...	...
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾	...	...
Wabash	54¾	54¾	...	...
Do. preferred	77	77	...	...
Fort Wayne	93	93	...	...
Ohio and Miss	34	33¾	...	¼
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	...	...
Adams Express	67¾	67	...	¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	...	¼

—The continued depression in the breadstuffs market is almost wholly attributable to the fact that speculators in the principal marts of the northwest have forced prices up to such a point that there is no margin for shipment abroad, and also to the peculiar condition of the gold market, which no operator is as to compel a purchaser of wheat for foreign account to take the risk of the fluctuations in coin for twenty-five or thirty days, and that at the rate of thirty-three per cent. per annum interest for that length of time to carry the gold. The Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th ventilates pretty fully the situation of the grain market in that city, and recommends most clearly the evils attending it, and suggests the only true remedy. It says:

—We called attention to the fact that the west is bare of cash, while the east is full to overflowing, and hinted at the cause of this anomalous condition of things, which ought to be exactly reversed at this season. The only immediate remedy for it is to send on our grain to the east and get the money for it. We have nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain in store here and the amount is increasing, while scarcely a month yet remains of the regular season of navigation in which to move it. We ought to be able to start the winter with clean bins, to receive the heavy accumulations which will pour in upon us during the interval between this and the spring of 1871. Instead of this, we will fair to start the winter with five millions and end it with ten. It is all very well to say that the grain is worth more to-day than it is now for it, but the truth is that grain, like everything else, is worth just what it will fetch in the world's market, and, by hoarding it up here in quantities beyond the ability of our merchants to carry, we are only putting off the day of wrath to receive a double dose of vengeance when it does come.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 13, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather to-day was raw and cold, a sort of anticipation of winter. Blazing fires were to be seen in most counting rooms, and were very welcome and enjoyable. The principal change we have to note is a sharp rise in bacon, owing to the scarcity of stock in the West, and the sudden advance in Cincinnati, Chicago and other leading points. There is no change in flour or grain. The stocks on hand, however, are too heavy, though ample for the ordinary demands of trade. Grain continues to come in freely and sells readily at current rates. Sugars are a shade lower on some grades. With regard to the fall trade, though not yet fairly inaugurated, it bids fair to be one of the most successful ever witnessed in this city. Dealers are prepared to meet the wants of buyers, and all they have to do is to give them a call, and our word for it they will not go away disappointed. Consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL, and they will point the way to reliable houses.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is still amply supplied. Receipts since our last 1,418 bbls. Prices are weak, the current rates being $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl for medium to choice.

ASHES—The supply is abundant, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pearls, 55 per cent, 33¾@34c; common Pearls, 55 per cent, 33¾@34c; common Pearls, 55 per cent, 33¾@34c; common

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Ruptured—Dr. Keyser.
Louisville Navy Tobacco—Knox & Orr.
Pure Carbon Oil and Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Clerk Wanted—L. G.
To Machinists—M. M. B.
Dress Maker Wanted—Mrs. H. M. Cunningham.
Statement—First National Bank of Birmingham.
Statement—Fourth National Bank.
Statement—Union National Bank.
Statement—Second National Bank.
Orphans' Court Sale—Administrators.
Boarding—18 Second avenue.
Boarding—18 Wylie street.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Carpets—McFarland & Collins.
Patent Office Notice—Saml. S. Fisher.
Notice or Respect—Furniture Dealers.
Country Boarding—Box D, Commercial office.
Lodge Rooms for Rent—Frazier Bros.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1.
Wanted to Invest—H. C.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Freehold Bank and Building Association
Steam Pumps—John M. Cooper & Co.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Notice—People's Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Notice—The State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Peoples.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill.
Iron Store for Sale—E. M. Bovaird.
Warehouse or Rent—153 Wood street.
Cracker Men—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dilworth & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
English Opera Combination—Monday, October 17.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Opera House—East Liverpool, or the Elopement.
Oakland Park Driving Association.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Advocate, Ruth, N. Y.	3
Bradshree & Son, J. M., Chicago, Ill.	3
Chaplin, Barber & Co., Cleveland, O.	3
Marshall, Elijah, Burgettstown, Pa.	3
Winan, Jacob, Jonnara, O.	3

TABLEAUX, Friday evening, the 14th, at City Hall, for the benefit of the Home for Aged Women. Admission fifty cents.

SERENADE.—The COMMERCIAL office was favored last evening with a serenade from Prof. Beip's string band. Thanks, call again serenaders.

HATS AND CAPS.—Call and examine the elegant new styles of hats and caps at R. H. Faulmer's, No. 81 Wood street. The finest goods can be had here at the most reasonable prices.

MARK OF RESPECT.—In respect for the memory of John D. Packiner, deceased, all the leading furniture establishments of this city will close from 1 to 3 P. M. to-day.

THE FAIR.—The Ladies' Bazaar at City Hall ends to-morrow night, and those who wish to enjoy this popular affair must go at once. To-night will be a good time, when the excellent tableaux are repeated.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.—The Return Judges of the late election will meet to-day, at the Court House, to receive and footup the returns. The official tables will be published on Saturday morning.

THANKS.—The election officers of the first precinct, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, by resolution, return their sincere thanks to Mr. Robert Riddell and his estimable lady, for having so kindly provided an elegant supper at the polls on Tuesday evening.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The work of laying a double track on the Connellsville Railroad, from Pittsburgh to McKeesport, will be vigorously prosecuted in a short time. We understand that the contract for the first section of the work has been let, and that work will likely be commenced on it next week.

THE CANTATA CONCERT.—Last evening a brilliant audience, including the cantata society and becoming to the beautiful new Marcantile Library Hall, assembled there. Lack of space forbids further notice now than that the entertainment was a fine exhibition of the high fame of the Society to which the audience testified by their frequent encores.

FUNERAL TO DAY.—The funeral of Mr. John D. Packiner, an old resident of this city, who died yesterday, will take place at two instead of three o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 5, Fulton street. The furniture manufacturers of the city have agreed to close their respective places of business in order to attend the funeral.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.—All standard, law, medical and other professional works, together with a large stock of miscellaneous and school books, legal blanks and blank books, pens, inks, tablets, writing and wrapping paper, etc., may be had at the store of Messrs. J. R. Weidm & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Several new games, for parlor amusement have lately been received.

TOBACCO.—We call the attention of dealers in choice tobacco to the advertisement of Messrs. Knox & Orr, in another column. Their firm have made arrangements with one of the largest tobacco factories in Louisville for a regular supply of the best "Navy" made in that city, and can therefore furnish it uniformly and price unequalled in any city in the United States.

PERSONAL.—John Ballantine, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, arrived home yesterday from a European tour. He is in the full enjoyment of brogent health and personal spirits. As Mr. B. is an accomplished conversationalist, and is fresh from the experiences of his foreign jaunt, with a mind active and vivid as impressions, he would be able to deliver an entertaining lecture, should the managers of either receive a call from the Library Committee? We would guarantee a crowded house.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.—This institution now contains about one hundred pupils, and the rooms are already beginning to be crowded. The opening has been most auspicious and in every way encouraging to the founders of the college. On Saturday next, between the hours of two and six o'clock, the trustees will give an opportunity to friends, patrons and contributors, at the College Building, by invitation of Jas. Laughlin, Esq., President of the Board. This will afford the parties invited an opportunity to ascertain what has already been done and what are the plans for the immediate future.

Not Favorable to Railroads.

The first freight train went over the connection between the Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in the Twelfth ward, yesterday morning. When it approached the corner of Twenty-eighth street, a man named Joseph Royston, who owns property on that corner, appeared with a pistol in his hand and threatened to shoot the engineer, Mr. G. W. Glass, at the same time respecting that no train should pass there. Information was made before Alderman Hrron, and the accused was arrested and held in the sum of $1,000 bail for a hearing on a charge of surety of the peace.

Alleged Robbery at Noblestown.

Chief of Police Hagan yesterday arrested a man named Wm. B. White for robbing Mr. Murray, a butcher of Noblestown, of $50 worth of lard and meats. The accused was taken before Alderman Humbert, of the First ward, the Mayor being absent from his office, where he stated that another man stole the lard and meats and gave them to him (White) to sell. He did not know when he sold them that they were stolen. He gave the name of the fellow who did commit the larceny, and promised to go with the officer and show him where he was to be found; whereupon an information for larceny was made. Chief Hagan has also made information against White for receiving stolen goods, in order to have a hold on him until he secures the arrest of the real offender. An officer is now searching for that person.

Lecture at Boston by Rev. A. M. Milligan.

On Monday evening, Rev. A. M. Milligan, of Pittsburgh, gave a free lecture in Tremont Temple, Boston, on "The Proposed Religious Amendments to the Constitution of the United States." Mr. Milligan, in opening, presented the proposition that this nation owed its existence, its greatness and prosperity to Protestant Christianity, and proceeded to prove this by reference to history. He then drew attention to the fact that there was not recognized in the Constitution, and proceeded to show the evil of this omission. The authority of man over man had resulted in the administration of government. The Bible doctrine that there was no power but of God was the true doctrine. He spoke of the attempt to desecrate the Sabbath day under the guise of law, and of the attempt to drive the Bible from the public schools as natural results from the omission of a recognition of God in the Constitution, and thought the time was near when God would arise and vindicate his own cause.

The Fifth Avenue Sensation!!

The branch of the great Original New York One Dollar Store, recently opened at 76 Fifth avenue, has proved one of the greatest successes ever attained in this city—in fact it is unparalelled in the annals of business enterprise. To attempt to convey to the mind of the reader a description of the thousand and one beautiful, valuable, useful and ornamental articles, which may be had for *one dollar*, would occupy too much time and space. Among the recent arrivals, are large life-like dolls, gents beautiful satchels, medallion and jet sets, silver plated cake baskets, teapots, and revolving castors, gents' fine dressing cases, chromos and baskets, &c., &c. Any one of these useful and valuable articles, and in numerable others, may be had at the above mentioned branch of the great Original New York Dollar Store, No. 76 Fifth avenue, for the uniform sum of *one dollar*. The store is open daily from eight o'clock A. M. till nine P. M., and is crowded from its opening to its closing by those eager to secure great bargains for only one dollar. Call and see if these things be not true.

Interesting Statistics.

The following statistics, showing the operations of the public schools during the past year will be read with interest:

There are 178 schools, as yet being yet required, and the average months taught are ten. Thirty-five male and 180 female teachers were employed, with an average salary of $155 25 for the former, and $49 37 for the latter. 6,495 males and 6,328 females attended the schools, the average of each being 3,749 and 3,525 respectively. Sixty-two are learning German. Ten mills was the tax levy for school purposes, and on this was realized $178,707 22. The receipts from collections since last report, were $168,646 98; from state appropriation for the year ending June 1870, $10,309 66; balance on hand last year $8,550 24, making the total receipts and cash on hand $177,506 88.

The expenditures were as follows: Salaries of teachers, $126,063 66; night schools $1,128 01; fuel and contingencies, $4,345 99; salary of City Superintendent, $2,500; salary of secretary, $1,193 75; school buildings, up to the time the report closed, $28,079; rent, repairing &c., $6,811 97, making the total expenditures and obligations of the district $170,874 62. Debt due by the district, $5,631 74. Estimated value of the High and colored school property $50,000. The above affairs were under the control of the Central Board of Education.

A financial exhibit of the affairs under the control of the subdistrict boards shows that the average number of mills levied for building purposes was 9½ mills, and the amount levied was $83,276 64. The receipts amounted to $189,117 18, and the expenditures and obligations of the district $206,773 67. The debt due by the district is $97,659 49. The estimated value of the school property in the district is $94,000.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

THE FIVE MILLION FUND.

Meeting of a Convention in the Third Presbyterian Church—Resolutions in Regard to the Matter—Mass Meeting Last Evening—Addresses by Dr. Ellinwood and Others.

The Memorial Convention called for the purpose of taking action in regard to the Presbyterian Memorial Fund of $5,000,000, met in the Third Presbyterian Church at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania being represented.

On motion of Dr. Jacobus, the meeting was organized by calling Hon. J. P. Sterrett to the chair.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Brownson, who invoked the Divine blessing upon the Convention and its objects.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays nominated the following officers:

Vice Presidents—Dr. L. Young, Revs. J. Glinds, A. Belfour, W. Robinson, Hon. Robt. McKnight, Hon. R. B. Bradford, Judge J. Kennedy Ewing and Dr. H. L. Hiscock.

Secretaries—Revs. W. T. Beatty, A. McCauli, and the reporters of the press.

Dr. George Hill, of the Presbytery of Blairsville, presented the report of the Committee on the Work in the Presbyteries. The report commended especially the action of the Presbytery of Kittanning, and recommended that matter be brought to the attention of Presbyteries by the earnest effort of the pastors, and concluded with the following

RESOLUTIONS,

Resolved, That as ministers, officers and members of a branch of the church most signally blessed, we realize and confess the obligation thus assumed and intend to do our several parts in redeeming the pledge made before the Lord in faith and prayer.

Resolved, That pastors and stated supplies are hereby effectionately urged to work on in connection with the sessions, adopt and execute without delay the plan in which their judgment may seem most practicable to secure from each person, in their several congregations—including parents and children—a contribution to some one more of the objects contemplated in this memorial fund.

Resolved, That without offensive dictation, we appeal to contributors not to confine their gifts to local and home objects, however worthy, but also to aid as far as possible the general enterprises which look directly to the benefit of the whole church in her great work for Christ.

Resolved, That while the most vigorous efforts are demanded by the great object to carry the memorial project to complete success, great care should be manifested, that there should be no substraction from the ordinary resources of the Church, especially that of the Boards, which under great and urgent difficulties are carrying forward the great work of the whole church, both at home and abroad.

DISCUSSION.

The report was received and the resolutions taken up separately and discussed. Earnest speeches upon the first resolution advocating the raising of the memorial fund and the duty of every member of the church to assist in the work were made by Dr. Beatty, Rev. Hays, Dr. Hill, Dr. McKinney and others. Dr. Brownson in urging the importance said the work was entered into as a solemn covenant of the Church. The action was taken in the way Church action was always taken. Every one should feel there was an individual obligation resting upon him. And if the work was not successful the humblest member of the Church would be in a measure responsible.

Dr. Crichenlow had labored under the impression that there was not enough enthusiasm in the church upon the subject, and efforts should be made to arouse the people. He thought if the Synods in the East did their duty those in the West would.

Dr. Young thought the rich men should not alone be depended upon. There were wealthy men who would give freely, but in these matters are no thought was taken of the poor to give. He believed the fund could be raised, and if not failure would be a disgrace to the church.

Rev. J. K. Andrews, Rev. J. S. Grimes, and Dr. Swaney made remarks in relation as a considerable length, and it was unanimously adopted.

The further consideration of the resolutions was postponed in order to hear the report of Mr. Rothrock, as appointed by the Synod of churches, who said a number of churches had divided their congregations into districts, and assigned to each elder a district. The First Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg had divided the congregation into Lutheran districts, and ladies had worked in the cause. The result was the collection of about $8,000. In some places large sums had been raised by the children.

The report was received and the consideration of the second resolution of the report of the Committee on Presbyteries was taken up. Dr. Elliott, Mr. Bradford, Dr. Swaney and Rev. Torrence, discussed the second resolution. The speakers generally urged the importance of organization in the matter of raising the fund. Secretary Beatty urged the importance of the work was thought to be necessary, the authority of the Divine power in the matter should be called to the minds of the people. The church had cause for gratitude in the present crisis of the reunion and the $5,000,000 thank offering should be raised.

The second resolution was adopted.

The third resolution was read, and after a few remarks by Mr. McKeehan, Dr. Holland, Rev. Hervy, Dr. Beatty and Dr. Young, it was adopted.

The fourth resolution was adopted and the convention adjourned.

Mass Meeting Last Evening.

In the evening a mass meeting was held at the Third Presbyterian Church—Judge Sterrett, presiding. A large audience was in attendance.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Young, of West Virginia.

Judge Sterrett stated that this was an adjourned meeting of the one held in the afternoon.

ADDRESS OF DR ELLINWOOD.

Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Memorial Fund, New York, was introduced and delivered an address upon the memorial thanksgiving fund. The speaker alluded to the meeting held last year, when the Presbyterian Church was reunited. The enthusiasm with regard to the contemplated fund had already gone on the pages of history and must be carried out. It was to be regretted that a committee had not been appointed on the spot to commence the work of collecting funds. But it was of no use to mourn over this matter. The Church was now in a condition to commence the work in earnest. The prospect was that not only $5,000,000 but more, could be raised in a diversified manner would be raised. The fund will not be a great river of gold filled by the Methodists and Baptists and Episcopalians to look at. The money will be raised in the aggregate by the applied would show that no such results would follow. The object was to be purely memorial, and the objects attained purely unselfish. The committee said that if a congregation should refuse to collect for a parsonage, they should go ahead. The committee also decided that no collections should be made for the regular work of the churches already built could be admitted on account. Also, that nothing in the nature of current expenses for the congregations can be counted. In relation to the effort upon regular work the committees have taken pains to ascertain facts, and are persuaded that there is no conflict between it and the memorial fund. Already there were in Pittsburgh and vicinity, to build colleges simply to have their names inscribed over the portals. The duty of the hour when reflected upon was imperative.

ADDRESS OF DR. ELLS.

Dr. Ells, of Cleveland, was then introduced and delivered an address on the subject of "Theological education. There were many responsibilities resting upon the Church to-day, but probably they would be greater to-morrow, and preparation for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom was a great work that should not be overlooked. The importance of the Theological Seminaries was discussed at considerable length, and concluded by asking how the money should be raised for their Theological Seminaries. The memorial fund could be easily raised, if each would do his duty and not be neglectful on the plea that others would do their work. Every church and every pastor should feel a personal responsibility in the work.

ADDRESS BY DR. WILSON.

Dr. S. J. Wilson, of the Western Theological Seminary, made a brief address upon the subject of "Female Education," advocating the idea that women in the future, instead of being confined to the domestic sciences should have the same opportunities given to men, for mind was mind and intellect always was mind intellect, and there was but one way of educating it. The Presbyteries should pay more attention to the establishing of schools, colleges and seminaries for young ladies.

The meeting adjourned after a benediction by Dr. Goddard.

A Beautiful Present Worthily Bestowed.

Prof. John M. Hale, of the firm of Hoffman & Hale, the proprietors of the Opera House music store, and his estimable lady were agreeably surprised last evening on the occasion of their return from their wedding tour. Their elegant residence was visited by a large number of friends and Mr. J. M. Caldwell about ten o'clock being called upon by Dr. Spencer, on behalf of the guests presented the newly wedded couple with a magnificent set of silver ware gotten up by W. G. Dunseath & Co., valued at between two and three hundred dollars. The speech of Mr. Caldwell was mas made in his usual happy style and Mr. Hale responded in a manner that showed his high appreciation of the beautiful gift. Mrs. Hale also gracefully expressed her gratitude. Mr. Hale said he appreciated the present all the more highly because among the principal donors were those who had long been associated with him in business. The guests were almost agreeably entertained during the entire evening, a beautiful repast being served, and music and dancing contributing to their enjoyment. All who were present, as well as the host of friends who called during the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hale a life of unbroken pleasure.

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOLS.—In looking over the report of the City Superintendant, we find that 1,290 pupils are attending the public evening schools. This is certainly a large enrolment, and we are surprised at such a good commencement. The attendance at the Grant sub-district school, Mr J. N. Stephenson, Principal, is perhaps the largest of any in the city, the average enrolment being about one hundred and forty pupils. The evening school in this district, especially, is succeeding admirably.

STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

An Observatory Established in Pittsburgh, and Reports to be Published Here.

Reference has frequently been made in the COMMERCIAL to the Storm Signal Service, for which Congress provided at the last session. No delay has been permitted since the bill establishing the service went into effect, and now a number of the trained observers of the corps, especially organized for the service, are taking possession of the stations to which they have been assigned, and are rapidly perfecting their final arrangements for their work. The stations are forty-five in number, and range along the Atlantic and Gulf coast from Plaister Cove, N. S., and St. John's, N. B., to New Orleans; up the Mississippi to St. Paul; across the continent to San Francisco, Cal.; at principal points along the lake coast, and prominent cities in the interior; and also include Santa Fe and Fort Benton, New Mexico. Pittsburgh is one station, and James Wes', the Observer Sergeant to be stationed here, has arrived, and is fitting up his observatory in Phelan's block, on Fifth avenue.

The points of observation have been so selected as to cover almost the entire country, and at those where observations will be most useful in indicating the general condition of the atmosphere or the approach and force of storms. All the stations are upon the telegraph lines, so that the movements of a storm can be reported almost from minute to minute, so that its progress may be known and its course predicted. Observations are hereafter carefully made at all stations at the same hours, with delicate instruments, adjusted to a common standard at Washington. The observations at about 8 A. M., 6 P. M., and at midnight, Washington time, will be reported by telegraph. The others will be recorded only at the observing stations.

By a combination of telegraphic circuits, the reports of observations made at different points are enormously multiplied, and are permitted to the different cities at which they are to be published. They will also be concentrated at Washington. The time required to transmit, collate, and deliver the reports, from the extreme points of observation to the points of publication, will, it is hoped, not exceed one hour.

It is intended to give the widest publicity to these reports, in order to make them useful to the great number. Cories of all reports will be promptly furnished to the press for publication.

So soon as the necessary arrangements can be had, a meteorological map on which the changes and movements of storms and winds will be displayed at the Board of Trade rooms, or other business centers in every city receiving reports. Similar maps will be furnished the scientific establishments co-operating with the department.

The reports will be limited at the outset to the simple statement of the principal facts existing at the stations of observations. These facts, together with such general laws as seem to have been established by meteorological observations hitherto made and as may permit probable deductions to be made from the reports, will be published.

When ever experience has certainly determined what may be regarded for any section of country as premonitions of approaching storms, signal stations will be established as quickly as the necessary arrangements can be made, and signals will be displayed announcing the probable approach, and other information which may be possible.

Sergeant West will be constantly on duty during business hours, and every facility will be given to obtain copies of the bulletins, or other full and the latest information.

THE DEATH OF DR. COCHRAN.

The Testimony Before the Inquest.

We have already announced by telegraph the death of Dr. Cochran, at St. Louis, from the effects of an overdose of prussic acid. The deceased was a son of the late John T. Cochran, Esq., so well known as a practicing lawyer in this city and in New York, and a brother of A. G. Cochran, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar. The St. Louis papers give the following particulars, as adduced before the inquest:

Dr. Cochran, about one month ago, took charge of a young man, Charles Andrews, travelling for his health, and went with him to Denver City, Colorado. Remaining there about three weeks, the pair returned to this city, and stopped at the Olive Street Hotel, where the father and family of the young man subsequently joined them.

The deceased complained greatly of neuralgia on Wednesday last, but on Saturday seemed in perfect health and spirits. He went to the bath room, and on his return to his room after returning retired to his room. He was never again seen alive. Thinking the door was the janitor of the hotel, Mr. D. C. Siegrist, inquired of the book-keeper where Cochrane was, and remarked that he had not seen him in the house for a day or two. The book-keeper replied that the deceased had gone out, and he thought he must be in his room.

Mr. Siegrist then ascended the stairs and burst open the door. The doctor was found lying on the floor near an open window, and quite close to the mantel shelf was found a bottle containing prussic acid. The Coroner was notified, and upon the inquest on Saturday morning held an inquest on the remains.

The testimony of a number of witnesses was heard among them that of Messrs. Siegrist, Andrews and others.

The first testified to finding him dead as above stated.

Mr. Andrews testified to the fact of the deceased having become unwell in the room about a month ago. "He returned one week ago and at the time with me on Saturday night, I saw him that night for the last time. He was very sick on Wednesday, but appeared better the next day. He was very much cast down in his usual good health and spirits. He had been frequently heard to speak in regard to ending some letters. He was steadily at talented and very much devoted to Charles. Charles was under his treatment for bronchitis. It was by his advice that Charles accompanied him to the mountains. I gave the doctor one hundred dollars, at his request, to buy my son an outfit, and he told me he had purchased it. I don't know that he was peculiarly embarrassed; he never asked me for money. He was a regular physician. I never knew him to drink."

Thomas Irwin, testified: I am clerk at Leitch's drug store. The deceased came in about the 30th of September and asked for a prescription blank, which he filled up. I then put up the prescription. He came in again on the 4th of October, and I filled for him a prescription of two drachms of diluted prussic acid and two ounces of water. Half a teaspoonful of this solution is a dose, and a few times that quantity will kill. The deceased was a physician and knew what the prescription contained. First one he brought was for morphine in the form of a salve. He also got a prescription pills.

The jury being unable to determine whether the deceased had poisoned himself accidentally, or committed suicide, returned a verdict that he died from an overdose of prussic acid.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of John Edwards, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of his wife Mary, the jury found a verdict of guilty of assault and battery, with a recommendation to mercy.

Morgon Price, indicted for fornication and bastardy was convicted. Sentence deferred.

John Lyons pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. Sentences deferred.

"Redbird" and Robin Dickson were tried for highway robbery, and acquitted.

J. D. Smith, deputy constable of the First ward, Allegheny, was tried for assault and battery, on oath of Mr. Hastings. Smith had arrested Hastings on a charge of keeping and conveying him to the lock up he placed a pair of "nippers" on him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Mary Auth was tried for assault and battery, and resisting an officer in the discharge of his duties. The prosecutor was T. D. Smith, who alleged that Mrs. Auth resisted the service of a landlord's warrant. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

John Oliver was put on trial for robbery, on oath of John L. Fralich, prosecutor. On August last was knocked down and robbed of three hundred dollars, by the defendant, as alleged, with whom he had been drinking, in company with others. Jury out.

Common Pleas Court—Judge Collier.

The case of Fralich vs. Moss, reported yesterday, occupied the Court during the day, and was not concluded at adjournment.

An Agreeable Surprise.

Last evening at nine o'clock, Mr. James Petrie, Second Lieutenant of company "A," Duquesne Grays, in response to an invitation of Thomas W. Baker and George W. Stoecker, a committee appointed for the purpose, repaired to Schildecker's saloon, in Diamond alley, for the purpose of receiving a handsome and elegant present from his friends inside and out of the Duquesne Grays' organization. Those invited to be present at the presentation assembled at the Duquesne Bank, on Fourth avenue, and at nine o'clock marched around to Schildeckers. The Great Western Band was in attendance, and on the arrival of the party discoursed some very excellent music. At half-past nine o'clock an organization was effected when Mr. Baker, on behalf of the Duquesne Greys, arose and in a neat speech presented Lieutenant Petrie with a handsome sword, epaulettes and belt. Mr. Petrie responded in a brief but feeling manner, after which the company sat down to partake of as splendid a supper as was ever served—a supper which reflected the highest credit on Mr. Schildeck. Mr. Petrel was taken wholly by surprise. He contributed towards purchasing the present, believing all the time, and having been informed, that it was for the Captain, and the knowledge of the contrary until summoned to Schildecker's last evening. The present, therefore, is to be the more appreciated in consequence of the great surprise. The sword bore an appropriate inscription. After justice had been done the edibles, the cloth was removed, and a season of rare enjoyment ensued. Music passed around, and toasts and sentiments in the admirable manner in which the whole affair was conducted.

The Produce Trade.

The amount of produce handled in Pittsburgh is astonishingly large, and it is a matter of curious speculation as to what becomes of all the articles usually classed under this head, and which are constantly crowding our seores of warehouses. The census is the explanation. We have a population of more thousands of months to feed every year, and the produce business has become a specialty, requiring as much care, skill and enterprise as any other. Among our leading produce houses that of Henry & Co., No. 285 Liberty street, whose stocks are always large and fresh, and whose facilities are equal to those of any other house. He deals largely in butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, apples, onions, lard, dried fruit, beans, feathers, and other kinds of produce, and purchasers will find him at all times prompt and reliable in his dealings. He aims to furnish the choicest and freshest goods, at the lowest market rates, and his purchasing arrangements are such that he is enabled to keep a full supply of the most desirable articles, and dispose of them on the most favorable terms.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The fashionable audience which crowded the auditorium last evening to see Lucille Western in "East Lynne" shows the strong hold of the play, as thus given, upon the public mind. The announcement that the same bill is given at Miss Western's benefit tonight will crowd the house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—No better show ever delighted the Pittsburgh public than the French and English Novelties at the Academy last night, and will end their engagement tomorrow night. Mons. D'Atalie and M'lle. Angela give the most wonderful exhibition of strength and skill ever made before an American audience, and the wonders go at their nimblest. Is dead earnest the best man to win. Other attractions all good.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The new pantomime of "The Magic Flute" was a decided success last night, introducing some very comical tricks. A. J. Talbot's feat of shooting an apple off Emma Miles's head is a startling affair, and the clio is unusually full and attractive.

A DOCTOR FINED.—Dr. Hall was fined ten dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, for using insulting and abusive language to Dr. Donnelly, on the public street. He paid the fine and was released.

ALLEGHENY.

SHARPSBURG ELECTION.

The Improvement Ticket Carried.

There was a lively contest at the Sharpsburg borough election, caused by a difference of opinion in regard to certain local improvements. There were two tickets nominated, one representing the progressive element and the other opposition or anti-improvement element. The improvement ticket carried the day. The following is the result:

Burgess—T. H. Gibson*, 191; M. B. Dunham, 79.

Council—Jerome Raum*, 183; Wm. Collier*, 187; Archibald Kelly*, 192; Peter Frazer*, 187; Peter Wagner*, 175; Andrew McNamara, 74; Wm. Moyle, 85; Patrick F. Doyle, 74; J. K. Howe, 80; G. W. Hall, 80.

School Directors—Wm. Collier* (3 years), 179; J. F. Schroth* (3 years), 179; Edwin E. Zeigler* (2 years), 179; Dr. J. B. Robinson (3 years), 102; Rev. W. C. Falconer (3 years), 100; W. H. Meyer (2 years), 94.

Assessor—Thomas McGivern*, 136; Jacob Coyle, 125.

Assistant Assessor—H. S. Ayres 115, John Scheid* 161, Andrew McNamara 88, J. G. Comstock 108.

Justice of the Peace—J. G. Comstock* 217, Joseph Hart 54.

Judge of Election—Wm. Smith* 270.

Inspectors of Election—J. J. Saint 63, James Davis* 111, Jeremiah Rockley* 164.

Return Inspector—Edward Roach 59, George Roach* 172, Samuel Hotfil 101.

Constables—Nicholas Ayres 171, R. M. Coyle 101.

Constable—Charles Thomas* 172, James Moford 101.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Petitions, Resolutions, Etc.—Presentation of Reports—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Connells was held last evening in their Chambers in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCGEER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council convened at eight o'clock and was called to order by the President.

The roll was then called, when all the members but one answered as present.

Messrs. Gallery, Hall, Hockenstine, Long, Mcgraw, Moni, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Reiter, Riddle, Weitach and President.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE presented a petition for the erection of two lamps on Fountain street, Referred.

Mr. MEYRAN, from citizens of Sixth ward, asked Council to reconsider their action in regard to the proposed opening of Market street. Referred.

Mr. PETERSON presented a petition that the viewers on Market street be directed to proceed with the work.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, a petition for the continuation of the Butler alley sewer. Referred.

Mr. CULLEY, petition for board walk. Referred.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. WETTACH presented the report of the Water Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on water would respectfully report that the Controller has effected a settlement of the claims of T. H. Nevin, Esq., Treasurer of the Western Theological Seminary, at $250. The original claim was $567 10.

The Controller also, in a communication presented to the Committee, asked that he be relieved of the onerous duties of Water Clerk in the duties of the office, and we would recommend that the request be granted.

Attached to the report were the names of those appointed collectors of delinquent taxes, which were read and approved.

The report was accepted and actions of the Controller approved.

Mr. HALL presented the report of the Controller for the month of September, of which the following is a recapitulation of the several bills:

No. 1. Salaries	$ 1,345 73
No. 2. Fire Department	1,181 50
No. 4. Printing	1,081 34
No. 5. Interest	1,000 00
No. 6. Wharves	150 24
No. 7. Surveys	830 70
No. 8. Police	2,400 00
No. 9. Contingent Fund	693 85
No. 10. Bridges	1,029 15
No. 13. Gas	2,247 40
No. 16. City Printing	1,338 65
Total	$12,106 20

Of this amount not expended by the Water Committee $3,386 23 is for pipe alone.

The report was received and warrants asked to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

Mr. RIDDLE, a petition from Mr. Andrews that the work on Willow street be postponed. Referred.

STREET COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee, as follows:

In relation to the proposed sewer on Pasture lane, your Committee finds that the majority of property holders are in favor of it, and we recommend the adoption of the ordinance in full on that plan by Councils.

In relation to the resolution of inquiry why work in the contract for grading and paving of Jackson street was not completed with, your committee are of the opinion that there is no special necessity for continuing the work at west of McGary's lot, and repair an amendatory ordinance to that effect. We would recommend the following ordinance for the adoption of main sewer on Sandusky street; for grading Walker street from Fifth to Howe avenue; for grading and paving of McClurdy alley from Butler to Island street.

The report was received and filed.

The following ordinances were then presented by the Chairman of the Committee, and read:

An ordinance for grading and paving McClurdy alley was passed finally. The ordinance amending the ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Jackson street was laid over. An ordinance for a main sewer on Sandusky street was passed finally. The ordinance for a main sewer on Pasture lane, from Main street to the Allegheny river, was passed to a second reading. An ordinance for a main sewer on Sandusky street was laid over. The reports of the viewers of Fulton street, from Howe avenue to an alley in the First ward were also presented, and the ordinance for the grading and paving of the same filed in the Engineer's office.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a communication from William Chambers and William Murdock, stating that their property, on Montgomery avenue, had not been condemned. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Committee on City Property, stating that the City Solicitor reported that the city was required by law to advertise for bids for the Sanitary Companies. They also reported a resolution authorizing the Controller and Treasurer to city to furnish an armory for the different military companies.

Mr. LONG moved that the rent of the armory shall not exceed $250. Adopted.

Mr. HALL presented the report of the Police Committee, accompanied with an ordinance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Police respectfully report that on the first of October, 1870, the provisions of an act of Assembly approved March 1870 a subdivision of McClure township, and the creation of the Seventeenth and Ninth ward of this city. The attention of your Committee was directed by petition from a number of residents of the upper wards to the necessity of affording them police protection. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those that prompt action should be taken in the matter by Councils. It was finally decided to report an ordinance for the appointment of additional policemen.

Mr. LONG moved that the ordinance be so amended that it read "the police force be increased by four members."

The amendment was adopted, and the ayes and nays called on the passage of the ordinance, resulting in 7 ayes and 5 nays; therefore the ordinance was lost.

Mr. HALL presented an ordinance repealing the ordinance authorizing the opening of Market street. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution, amending the rules of Council, as follows: That the rules be suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution, amending the rules of Council, as follows: That the rules be suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. REINEMAN, a resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to open a public road from Perrysville avenue to Ridge. Adopted.

Mr. JEFFERSON, a resolution for a gas lamp on Franklin street. Referred.

Mr. WEITACH, a resolution for a number of gas lamps on Sandusky street. Referred.

Mr. HUCHENSTINE, an ordinance relative to the manner of laying out, for grading and paving shall be made. Referred.

The report of viewers of O'Hara street was called for, but was again laid over.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of viewers on Sedgwick street, Locust street, which was referred back to the viewers.

Mr. CALLERY called up the ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Pasture Lane, which was passed finally.

Mr. CALLERY called up the ordinance for a lateral sewer on Pasture Lane was also passed finally.

Mr. MOUL called up the ordinance for a sewer on Chestnut street, which was passed finally.

Mr. CALLERY called up the ordinance in relation to the salaries and duties of the members of the Fire Department, when the Select Council concurred in the action of Common Council and ordered it signed.

Select Council then took up business from Common Council, and concurred in all actions of that body except where noted elsewhere.

COMMON COUNCILS.

HENRY WARNER.....*President.*
ROBERT HILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

Common Council was called to order by the President, after which the Secretary called the roll, when the following members answered as present:

Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilliland, Hall, Hastings, Lynn, Mcneill, Rowbotton, Reynolds, Slack, Seidle, Teagarden, Thompson, Voegtly, and Dilworth, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition for the widening of Schoenberger street, from Main street to the Ohio river. Referred.

Mr. Voegtley presented a remonstrance confirming the report of the viewers on Locust street. Laid over until the report of the viewers would be presented.

Mr. Dalzell presented the following: Whereas, The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company have torn up and allowed to remain in almost an impassable condition certain streets in this city, and are evidently not prepared or striving to place said streets in good condition, therefore, Be it resolved that the Street Commissioner be instructed to have the streets torn up by the Railway Company repaved, and collect the cost of same from the company. The resolution was adopted without debate. Referred to non-enumerated.

Mr. Voegtley presented a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Chesnut street. Referred.

Mr. Seidle offered a resolution instructing the Street Committee of Council to repair Vinal street at the corner of Troy Hill Road. Adopted.

President Warner (Mr. Slack in the chair) offered a resolution that the Committee on Streets be instructed to report an ordinance for the opening of Nixon street from Washington avenue, along the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the width of said street to be